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Japanese Laid-Open Patent

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Shunpei Yamazaki

SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the Invention

Semiconductor Device

- 2. Scope of Claim
- 1. A semiconductor device, characterized in that it comprises an amorphous or a polycrystalline semiconductor of a single conductive type, on which an amorphous or a polycrystalline semiconductor of the same or a different conductive type is provided by adding at least an additive capable of changing the energy band into the same semiconductor material as that constituting the aforementioned semiconductor.
- 2. A semiconductor device as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the semiconductor comprises silicon, germanium, or silicon carbide, and the additive comprises carbon, nitrogen, or oxygen.

3. A semiconductor device as claimed in Claim 1, wherein a light is irradiated to the boundary between the semiconductors differing in energy band and having the same or different conductive type, thereby inducing photoelectromotive force.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to a semiconductor device comprising an amorphous or a polycrystalline semiconductor of a single conductive type, on which an amorphous or a polycrystalline semiconductor having a conductive type that is the same as or different from that of the above semiconductor is provided by adding at least an additive capable of changing the energy band into the semiconductor material constituting the above semiconductor.

The present invention relates to a semiconductor device comprising an amorphous or a polycrystalline semiconductor such as silicon, germanium, or silicon carbide, on which another semiconductor having the same crystalline structure obtained by dispersing sufficiently uniformly therein an additive such as carbon, nitrogen, or oxygen is provided, thereby allowing the transition of energy band to occur continuously at the boundary between the semiconductors differing in energy gap or in the vicinity thereof. Furthermore, a PN or a PIN junction is provided at the boundary or in the vicinity thereof, and a

light is irradiated to the junction to induce photoelectromotive force.

Conventionally, in case that semiconductors differing in energy band are brought into contact with each other, a hetero-junction develops at the boundary therebetween. For instance, because they are both mono-crystallines, in case GaP and GaAs are joined, a hetero-junction of a discontinuous stepped type as shown in Fig. 1 generates at the interface of the two energy gaps (referred to hereinafter as "Eg"). Because of such a mismatch, interface states (5) (referred to hereinafter as "Ns") generate in addition to a notch (3) and a jump (4) in case of a junction such as of Gao. 8Aso. 2As (1) and GaAs (2). Then, the electrons or hole carriers undergo recombination through the Ns and disappear at the junction.

This results not only in a short carrier life time, but also more importantly, in a more serious problem. More specifically, in case a particular function is intended to achieve by the junction, in case of generating photoelectromotive force, for instance, the photoexcited charges were found to disappear before generating the electromotive force. Furthermore, in case one intended to obtain a PN junction semiconductor diode, the reverse withstand voltage was found to be too low, and the diode resulted in a soft diode. Fig. 1 (A) shows a case of an N-P junction. In case of an N-N junction shown in Fig. 1 (B), a spike (6) is observed to generate in

addition to Ns (7). It causes a serious problem that the spike hinders the transfer of the electrons. The present invention prevents such notches, jumps, and spikes from generating. That is, the principal object of the present invention is to make the energy band to change continuously at the junction. Furthermore, the present invention is characterized in that the generation of Ns attributed to the dangling bonds and the crystal defects is eliminated or greatly reduced. These dangling bonds and crystal defects were inevitable in the conventional hetero-junctions due to the disordering of the crystal lattices at the boundary. By utilizing the constitution of the present invention, i.e., the continuous junction achieved from the viewpoint of energy band, a novel semiconductor device can be developed acceleratingly using the difference in energy band.

The present invention is described below by making reference to Examples.

The basic concept of the present invention resides in the constitution that an amorphous semiconductor (inclusive of polycrystalline materials having a short range ordering in the range of from 5 to 100 Å in addition of amorphous materials in a true sense) or a polycrystalline semiconductor of a single conductive type (polarity), such as silicon, germanium, or silicon carbide (which are collectively related to hereinafter as non-single-crystalline semiconductor), or a semiconductor obtained by uniformly dispersing therein carbon, oxygen, nitro-

gen, etc., is used. The term "uniform dispersion" as used herein signifies that the quantum waves of the additives are arranged in the direction which locally causes interaction with each other.

A material which functions as a semiconductor, for instance, silicon, is deposited using a gaseous silicide such as silane, dichlorosilane, etc., to form a film on a metallic, a semiconductor, or an insulator substrate, or on a composite substrate obtained by depositing a metallic film and the like on a part or on the entire surface of an insulator such as a glass or a ceramic substrate. Accordingly, gaseous silicide such as silane and dichlorosilane, a carrier gas such as gaseous hydrogen or hydrogen chloride, and an impurity source such as phosphine, arsine, or diborane were introduced from the inlet side into the reaction furnace made of a heat resistant glass such as quartz and the like or a stainless steel. The impurity sources are provided to supply phosphorus, arsenic, or boron, to impart a certain conductive type (polarity) to the semiconductor. Furthermore, gaseous carbide, nitride, or oxide, such as methane, ammonia, or oxygen, were provided so that they may be mixed with other gases. The inside of the reaction furnace can be evacuated by using an evacuation or a vacuum pump to achieve a vacuum with a pressure as low as 0.001 torr. The substrate was held by a susceptor, and was introduced into the reaction furnace. The reaction furnace was then evacuat d to a vacuum degree

in a range of from 0.1 to 10 torr, and high frequency heating at 1 to 50 MHz together with radiation heating was applied to the substrate while exciting or decomposing the reactive gases. The reactive gases provide a film on the substrate. If the substrate should be held in a temperature range of from room temperature to 500°C, an amorphous film results. If the substrate should be maintained in a temperature range of from 350 to 900°C, a film having a polycrystalline structure was obtained. If epitaxial growth is effected by using a single-crystalline substrate under a temperature of 900°C or higher, a single-crystalline can be obtained. However, it was confirmed experimentally that such single-crystalline semiconductors are unable to acquire the structure of the present invention. Accordingly, the use of a non-single-crystalline film is the first characteristic point of the present invention. Then, by doping an impurity which indicates N conductivity type in a semiconductor, such as phosphine (PH₃) or arsine (AsH₃), at a concentrarion of 10^{14} to 10^{22} cm⁻³ to said non-single crystalline semiconductor film, a so-called Ntype semiconductror can be obtained. If diborane (B_2H_3) is used at the same density in the place of phosphine or arsine, a Ptype semiconductor can be obtained. If no impurities should be added, a so-called substantially intrinsic semiconductor is obtained because of the intrinsic nature or the contamination of impurities at the background level of the apparatus. In addition

to the material constituting semiconductor, i.e., silicon, the non-single-crystalline film contains hydrogen, deuterium, or a halide such as chlorine at a concentration of from 0.2 to 200%.

The impurities thus incorporated into the semiconductor suppresses the generation of recombination centers by forming bonds with dangling bonds, and electrically neutralize (inactivate) silicon. The addition of hydrogen or a halide at the same time or after forming the film was particularly important for realizing an industrially practical process according to the present invention. In the present invention, the addition of the impurities was implemented by activating hydrogen or a halide at the same time of electrically activating the reactive gas. Furthermore, in the Examples of the present invention, carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen were uniformly dispersed and added into the semiconductor. Carbon was supplied by using CH4 or C2H6, while nitrogen and oxygen were supplied by using ammonia (NH₃) or hydrazine (N₂H₄), and H₂O or O₂, respectively. Otherwise, two or more types of impurities may be added at once as a mixture by combining nitrogen with oxygen, carbon with nitrogen, etc., while using hydrogen or chlorine as the carrier gas together with N_2O , NO_2 , an alcohol such as CH_3OH , CO_2 , or CO. If oxygen, nitrogen, etc., should be added after forming a single-crystalline semiconductor film, they form compounds such as silicon oxide (Eg = 8 eV) or silicon nitride (Eg = 5.5 eV) which function as insulators. However, by adding these additives at the same time of forming the silicon film while applying electric energy alone or a combination of electric energy and heat, semiconductors with an intermediate energy gap in the range of from 1.1 to 3 eV (SiC), or of 5.5 eV (Si $_3$ N $_4$), or of 8 eV (SiO $_2$) were obtained depending on the stoichiometric ratio of the additives added. The Eg of the films were measured by utilizing photoluminescence or by means of photoexcitation method.

Because the two semiconductors both have the non-single-crystalline structure, a special Ns does not develop in Eg as does in a case in which a hetero-junction is present only at the boundary. Furthermore, a stepped but continuous energy gap with independently provided conductive band and valence band or a smoothly changing continued energy gap was obtained.

The degree of change in Eg at the junction was controlled by adjusting the film deposition rate in a range of from 0.1 to 10 μ /minute and by turning the doping of the additives ON and OFF or continuously changing the doped quantity in steps. What is important is, however, although depending on the fabrication process, that no Ns, which is attributed to stacking disorder of crystal lattices and the like and which is often found in hetero-junctions of single-crystalline semiconductors, generated at the changing boundary of Eg or in the vicinity thereof. Moreover, no notches, spikes, etc., were found in conductive band and the valence band which are the edges of Eg;

or at least, they were found substantially absent. This is believed attributable to the fact that Eg is determined according to the stoichiometric ratio. The above described example is effected by using low pressure CVD (chemical vapor deposition) or glow discharge process, and in case it is intended to change the energy band in the close vicinity of the surface of the semiconductor, oxygen, nitrogen, or carbon is bombarded to the semiconductor by means of ion implantation at an accelerating voltage of from 100 to 400 KeV to incorporate the ions at a density of from 1015 to 1022 cm-3, more specifically, for example, at a density of 1017 cm-3. In this manner, a semiconductor junction distributed in accordance with Gauss distribution can be obtained in a depth of from 500 to 1,500 Å with a continuous Eg.

In the present invention, the two semiconductors differing in Eg need not always be provided as such that one is a pure semiconductor and the other is a semiconductor into which an additive is incorporated. The effect of the present invention can be achieved by differing the quantity of the additive included in the semiconductors; for instance, one may contain an additive for a concentration of from 1015 to 1018 cm-3, and the other may contain the same additive at a concentration of from 0.01 to 30%. Furthermore, the semiconductors may contain different types of additives. More specifically, one may contain carbon at a concentration of from 1015 to 1022 cm-3, for instance, from 5 to 10%, and the other may contain nitrogen or oxygen at a

concentration of from 10^{15} to 10^{22} cm⁻³, for instance, at a concentration of from 5 to 10%. It can be clearly understood from the theory and the example with the result above that the present invention removes the unfavorable notches, spikes, etc., which are generated by forming a junction of materials differing in Eg at the junction or in the vicinity thereof particularly important for the operation of a semiconductor device. The present invention also eliminates Ns intrinsic to the boundary. Thus, it can be seen that the present invention overcomes the problems which originate from the formation of a junction between materials differing in lattice constant. The important point in the present invention is that it provides a semiconductor having a non-single-crystalline semiconductor structure free of microscopic lattice defects. By utilizing such a nonsingle-crystalline structure and neutralizing the recombination centers with hydrogen or a halogen, a semiconductor device having a continuous junction in which the energy gap can be changed continuously depending on the stoichiometric ratio is implemented.

Fig. 2 illustrates an example for a case Eg is changed. In (A), the junction corresponds to the boundary. An N-type wide energy gap W (WIDE) Eg is indicated with numeral (11), and a P-type narrow energy gap N (NARROW) Eg is indicated with numeral (13). In (B) is shown a case in which the same types, P-type conductive semiconductors, are combined. W-Eg and N-Eg are

indicated with numerals (11) and (14), respectively. In (C) is shown similarly a P conductive type. In (D) is given an NP junction. In (E) is illustrated a case in which a smooth NP junction is formed, while (F) shows a step-like NP junction.

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Fig. 3 shows a case in which two junctions are formed in a single semiconductor. Fig. 3 (A) shows an NPN transistor of a W-L-W type. Recombination can be accelerated in the P-type region of L according to the Eg of the charge. In (B) is shown a PNP transistor of an L-W-L type. In (C) and (D) are shown an NIP constitution of an L-W-L type and a PIN constitution of a W-W-L type, respectively. Concerning the W value, in case a light is irradiated, this constitution is expected to yield a high conversion efficiency in a range of from 15 to 30% with respect to a so-called photo cell or solar cell. In (E) and (F) are shown an NPN transistor of W-W-L type and a PNP transistor of an L-W-W type, respectively.

Fig. 4 shows a structure particularly effective for a photo cell or a solar cell. Fig. 4 (A) shows an NPNP structure comprising 4 layers of W-N structure in which the energy gaps are in the relation of Eg (21) > Eg (22) > Eg (23), Eg (24). Eg (21) is selected as such that it corresponds to a wavelength of 0.4 μ . Eg (24) corresponds to that of silicon, 1.1 eV. The semiconductors (22) and (23) are each provided at a thickness of from 0.1 to 1 μ , which are sufficiently shorter than the mobility length of the carriers. By employing the structure above, the

photoelectric conversion efficiency can be changed to a range of from 25 to 30%, and loss of only about 20 to 30 was found at 100 °C. Fig. 4 (B) shows a PI_1I_2N structure. In this case again, Eg (25) is set at a wavelength of 0.4 μA , while Eg (28) is 1.1 eV of silicon. Semiconductors (26) and (27) are intrinsic or substantially intrinsic to light, and the additive is increased only in (26) as compared with (27). Semiconductors (27), (26), and (25) are obtained by adding nitrogen at a concentration of from 1 to 5%, from 3 to 10%, and from 5 to 30%, respectively.

In the description above, the two semiconductors are characterized in that they differ in conductive type and that they posses different energy band structures. However, the present invention is not only limited thereto, and semiconductors of the same conductive type can be used; i.e., they may contain P- or N-type impurities at the same concentration, and Eg may change continuously or in a step-like manner. In case of the structure illustrated in Fig. 3 (A) or in 3 (B), in particular, Eg may be changed continuously from the surface to the inside, and the structure of the PNPN junction or the PI_2I_2N (Eg $I_1 > Eg I_2$) may be changed substantially into such illustrated in Fig. 3 (C). The photoelectric conversion efficiency of the resulting (C) is lower than that shown in (A) by about 5%, but the resulting structure (C) is advantageous in that it can be fabricated easily.

In Figs. 2 to 4, the additive can be determined in accordance with the object of the application. However, they are merely means for bringing the fabrication to industrially feasible processes.

As described in the foregoing, silicon, germanium, and silicon carbide were used as the semiconductor materials for the present invention. However, as a matter of course, other compound semiconductors, such as GaAs, GaAlP, or GaP may be used as well. Furthermore, anti-reflection films for photosensitive devices such as solar cells are provided at a thickness of $\lambda/4$ and depend on n (n is the refractive index of the semiconductor). Also as a matter of course, the quantity of the additive may be sufficiently increased to provide insulators of lower silicon nitride or lower silicon oxide (SiO or SiO_x).

It can be clearly understood from the foregoing that the examples of the present invention are provided by mainly using silicon. However, the present invention is not only limited to cases using silicon. In cases using germanium, silicon nitride, etc., the present invention allows Eg to be properly controlled in accordance with the semiconductor device to which the semiconductor is applied. Furthermore, to obtain a practical device from the semiconductor, hydrogen or a halogen such as chlorine for neutralizing Ns is added to a non-single-crystal-line semiconductor material above at a concentration of from 0.1

to 200% to obtain the basic material. It is also a characteristic point of the present invention that an additive such as oxygen, nitrogen, or carbon was added in a stoichiometric ratio in a range of from 1015 to 1022 cm-3 while changing the concentration stepwise or continuously; for instance, carbon was added at a concentration of from 0.1 to 80%, nitrogen at a concentration of from 0.01 to 10%, and oxygen at a range of from 10^{15} to 10^{20} cm-3. Thus, even if semiconductors differing in Eg should be neighbored, Ns at the interface due to stacking fault and the like was prevented from generating. Furthermore, semiconductors of differing conductive types (P-, N-, and I-types) and conductivity were implemented by changing the type and the quantity of addition of the impurities. The semiconductor devices can be obtained by mass production process, and are fabricated by a continuously performed glow discharge of low pressure chemical vapor deposition (CVD). Thus, as a result, semiconductors whose thickness is freely variable in a range of from 0.01 μ to 10 μ and whose P- or N-type impurity concentration is variable in a range of from 1014 to 1022 cm-3 can be obtained. Moreover, PN junctions, PI junctions, NI junctions, or multilayer junctions such as PNP and PIN can be readily fabricated. The present invention is also strongly characterized in that mass production can be effected continuously in a same reaction furnace, and that it leads to a novel field of industry.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

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Fig. 1 shows the energy band of a conventional hetero junction; Figs. 2 to 4 show the examples according to the present invention.

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7514-5F 発明の数 3

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我们的现在分类数据的现代 多克马克萨尔人名英西尔

乙酰醇的医阻糖的食业的。

从厅间不稳用的我的过去分词的人们还有一场。 一样就回答的知用现实,产士并以上上。 我 ロム・アライのシストで4 キア美国の農業会

黄金属 化二烷 医甲基子氏 经股票 化四氢异异苯基 多冠海 人名巴亚弗斯克斯泰里巴尔 医环腺体

東京都世田谷区北烏山 7 —21— 21

頭 人 山崎舞平 キュット 東京都世田谷区北島山7-21-2 化作品数据表现图题 化外医银合物 医两种细囊 四尺 ನಕ್ಕಾರಕ 🚅 🧸 ಕರಗುಗಳಿಗಳಿಗಳಿಗಳು 超过,因为数别的人,因为10岁数10个数据的10人 三] 法品 医三异戊甲氏连续 医二二

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四种花属 医经济炎 實力 ご は発明の名称 パスツ、単導体装置 ☆ 22.特許請求の報告 ② ``~ ``

「「「「「「一年常報を有するアモルディスをたは多様 日常な 春の半年体上には、放半年体を構成する半年 体材料に少くともエネルギーパンドを変更し うる製加物を設加した同一さたは異様等電量 を有するアモルファスさたは多齢品の半導体

🖣 💴 が設けられたことを特徴とする単導体展像。 その 2. 特許指求の範囲部1項にかいて、単導体は「以下十分均等に分数させて最初した同一雑品資金」 らっつ 意味にグルマニュースセ大比較化粧ポよりた ^{日で3}りごかつ最初的に使用。 食鬼、主光は使用よ

ではなどだだとずた地域力を発生をじるるととも

と発明の評価を説明 ・

本発明は一年包置を有する非単結晶、即ちて モルファスまたは多緒品の半年休上に、この半 展記式などを表更しうる。最初後を最初した時一ま たは異様年電量を有するアセルファスまたは多 若長の如き非単雄品の半導体を設けることに関

初きアモルファスまた仕多辞品の単導体と、共 衆、夏津さたは歴史を呑か物として、半年休中 の半導体を設け具でるエネルギーギャップを有 する単導体を置いに開催させたとの境界さたは 皮的に存まわしめることに属す 。 そらにこの 現在で各共での運動にできませたはP1Nの最合 単体の境界を互いだ妻せしめた場合その境界で

特团 昭55—11329(2) p 要合の場合であるが、 N-N集合である四箇に かいてはスパイク(6)が Na (7)に加えて発生し、電 -子の移動をさまたげてしまり大きな欠点があっ た。本発明はかかるノッチ、兼び、スペイタの 発生を防止する。 思ち、との長合部にかいてエ ネルギーパンドが速銃的に変化せしめることを 大きを目的とする。さらにこれまでヘテ=抜合 が多然的に昇面での趙晶格子不复のために存在 していた不対統合手、結晶欠陥に帰因するNa の発生を本発明は能去さたはきかめて少くせんな? めたととを特殊とする。かかる構造即ち速硬的では た 接合をエネルギーペンド的法 観点にかいて有 していることによりこのエネルギーペンドの芸 を利用する新しい半導体装置への展開がをわめ て飛風的に可能になった。

以下に本発明を実施例に基づいて設明する。 一等電波を有する延素、グルマニューム、炭 化速素の加きアモルファス(純粋のアモルファ スまたは5~1 0 0 Aのショートレンジオーダーで の多結品)または多結晶構造を有する単準体

(以下とれらを総称して非単語品半導体という) またはこれに炭素、酸素または窒素などを均等 に分散して凝加せしめることを本発明の基礎と する。また本発明にかける均等を分散とは最加 物の引体的な減分が互いに用部的に相互作用を 生せしめる方向になることをいう。

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た他方、ジボラン (B. B.) を同様の銭成用いて系加すると、P型の半導体になる。さらにこれらの不認知を全く抵加しないと、其性または袋間のパックグラウンドレベルの不認知の温入によるいわゆる実質的に其性の半導体を構成する材料いたの非単結晶被膜には半導体を構成する材料のわゆる 正素以外に水素、 意水素または塩素の如きへ ログン化物が 0.2~200 多の銭度で最加されている。

これらは注意の不対結合手と結合して再結合
中心の発生を抑止し、電気的に中和(不活性)
する作用を有する。この水米されは小ログン化
物の半導体膜の形成と同時されば被膜形成をの
物加は本発明を工業的に実用化するためのを加
は電気的に反応性気体を活性化と同時に添加
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により成就するためでは用いた。
で表明の実施例に分いては、炭素、・皮
素を均等に分散して半導体中に添加した。
炭素

はCHL、CHL +CHL+を用いた。強定はアンモニアでは (NHa)にドデジン (NaHa)を、また股業はHaO、 たはOoとした。とれら混合物としてはMONO。 CLOH その他のアルコール類、 CO. . CO等を水 業または塩素のキャリアガスを用いた反応炉内 だ 等入して 添加物を 虫素と 皮素 または 炭素と 彼 未というように2枚以上於加してもよい。故未、 望幸等を単結晶の半導体被製形成後、あとから 松加しようとすると、彼化珪素 (Eg=8eV)また は登化珪素 (Eg=55eV)になってしまい、絶象物 てしかなかった。しかしこれらの於加物を珪葉 被調作製と同時に電気的、または電気と貼とを 併用して実施するととにより扱加すると、これ らの髭加物の化学量論比に応じて半導体は 1. 1 eVからieV (Sic), iseV(Si,N₁), #eV(SiO₂) の中間の低を得るととができた。との支膜のEg はフォトルミネッセンスまたは先励起法により青 定した。

との Rg は 2 つの学導体だかいて共応非単語品 構造を有しているため、界面のみにヘテロ接合

にある如き符定の Ns が存在するととがなく、さらにエネルギーパンドは伝導符、価電子符ともに ある独立際数的を選択性を、またはなめらかを **** 透視性を有して形成させることができた。

まるを半導体中に 1 015~1025 Gm 例えば 1 017 Gm 2 Gm の 設度 に 1 0 0~4 0 0 Ke V の加速により打ちとみ住人すると 5 0 0~1 5 0 0 A の 原さにガラス分布に従 行び つた 選続的 な 2g を有する半導体の複合を得ることができた。

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はCH. ・GAL +CR=+を用いた。強果はアンモニア (NH₄)ヒドテクン (N₂H₄)を、 また慶素は1360、 たはCoとした。これら走合物としてはMiQNOsi。 CLOH その他のアルコール環、 CO. . CO等を水 ままたは塩素のキャリアガスを用いた反応炉内 に 導入 して 森 加 物 を 奈 素 と 使 素 主 元 は 莫 素 と 使 未というように2枚以上於加してもよい。皮木、 空間等を単語品の半導体被製形成後、あとから 菸加しようとすると、彼化珪常 (Eg=8eV)また は登化珪素 (Eg=55eV)になってしまい、 絶景物 でしかなかった。しかしこれらの髭加物を珪葉 装製作製と同時に電気的、または電気と貼とを して実施することによりが加すると、これ らの最初物の化学量額比に応じて半導体は11 e♥から ieV (Sic), iseV(Si,N4), #eV(SiOz) の中間の値を得ることができた。この英族のEg はフォトルi ł, センスまたは先励起法により荷 足した。

との Bg は 2 つの半導体 にかいて共 に非単語 晶構造 を有しているため、界面のみにへテロ姿合

にある如き符定の Na が存在することがなく、さら にエネルギーパンドは伝導符、 価電子帝ともに ある独立階級的な連続性を、またはなめらかな 連続性を有して形成させることができた。

を4を半導体中に 1 013~1023 cm⁻¹ 例えば 1017 cm⁻¹ で の数度に 10 0~40 0 Ke V の加速により打ちとみ住 入すると 50 0~1 50 0 A の限さにガラス分布に従 / 5/15 った送続的な Eg を有する半導体の複合を得ること ができた。

を挟除し、いわゆる異な る格子を共の材料を要合することに本質的に帰るAALしめたものである。WはW-L 因する電子を掛除したことにある。このためミな仏ジスメである。LOP豆構成で タ=な意味での格子不娶を辞録した非単結品構 造の半導体であることが本発明の重要な要旨で ある。かかる非単距晶構造であって、かつ再給 合甲心を水楽またはヘロゲンにより中和したた め、化学量論比に応じてエネルギーギャップを 速統的に変えるいわゆる連続接合を有する半導 体装置を完成させることができた。

羽 2 図はかかる場合の Egを変えた実施労であ る。(4)は盛合器が境界となり(11)はN型で型 (WIDE) Eg (広いエネルギーギャップ)、 (13) は N(NALLOW) Er (せまいエネルギーギャップ)のP 湿である。 倒は阿徳の?型等電型であって、(11) 水平一 Eg でもりまた (14) はN-Bg てある。さらに また口は同様であって、ア量の再生造である。 向は NP接合である。 回は むめらか む NP 接合を構 成している。例は階段的を NP接合を確成してい

3

特閲昭55-11329(4) の半導体中に2つの投合を有せ 新る図は より失められた再結合を修正させることができぐ る。 BJ LーWーLのPNPトランジスタである。 口 は L-W-LのNIP構成であり、印は W-W-Lの P ĚN 構成である。とれは甲値により尤を風射せ /v. しめるいわゆるフォトセルさたは太陽電池に対 して高効率(15~30纟)の宏換効率を期待でき る。四はW-W-LONPN、PH L-W-W OPNP トランジスタである。

ある因は好にフォトセルまたは太陽電池に対 して有効な構造である。WはNPNPであり、Eg (21) >Bg (22) >Eg (23) 、Bg (24) とW-N構造の4層 帯流である。 Bg (21) は彼長でQ4 #だたるようだ透 ばれてかり、また Bg (24) は珪素の L 1 e V てある。 半半休 (22)。(25) の厚さは Q.1~1ょてわり、キャリ ての4代 長に比べて十分短くとってある。かが冬崎 る構造により元電気変換効率を25~30%と変 更でき、また100でパチャイ 20~30は減少した以外

のみであった。囚はPI, I,N 構造を有している。 ヤはり Eg (25) は Q 4 ≠ A の放長に合わせてある。 また Eg (28) は 1 1 e Y の驻景とした。半導体 (26)。 (27) は元に其性または実質的に其性であり、と もに森加物は (27) に比べて (24) を増やしたのみ である。 (27) は皇太七1~5g、 (24) は 5~1 0 5%、(25) は 5 ~ 5 8 5 の 菓子 美炭 最加 するとと により実施した。

以上の政界にかいては、2つの半導体即ち共 なる事電量の単導体であってかつ品をるエネル ギーパンド病途であるととを特色として記載し た。しかし同一等電量即ち一定の?またはN坦 水温硬的または階数的に変化する半導体であっ てら本発男の主張するととろでもる。 でもよいととはいうまでもない。大電気反映力 本はいよりらう程度少さかったが、作品が容易

てあるという特徴を有する。

との表加物は、その応用の目的によりあ2回 ~毎4回にかいて決定ければよい。しかしそれ らは本発明をさらに工業的に普及せしめるため

事件をあててもよいことはいうまでもた 準体の展析率)によるが、それは最加物の さらに十分多くして、佐穀窟化造業、佐嶽 並素 (\$10. せたは\$10z) の絶象体として用 いてもよいととはいりまてもをい。

以上の説明より明らかを知く、本発明は失席 何にかいて差異を申心とした手品体を承した。 | 単三 仏 基 会 化 巻 っ て fi e の遺論を無 棚 を 成 式 寸

ることにあり、 にこれを実用化するため

Na を中和する水果、または塩素の知をヘッグン 化物が Q.1~2.0.0分の最度に添加された非単結晶 半導体に基礎材料として用いたとと、とれに使 果、窒素、炭素等の添加物を化学量数的に1.015 ~1.022 ca-1 の範囲例えば炭素を Q.1~8.0分、窒素を Q.0.1~1.0分~さらに延索を 1.015~1.025 ca-2 と階度が記 的または速度的に変化調節して添加したとと、

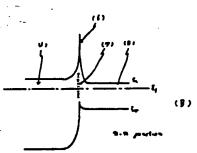
特別昭55-11329(5) 帯の多 が容易に作製で書ることがわかっ 元。加えて大量生産が同一反応炉で達使的に実 施できる等、工業的に全く新しい分野への進が 最けたという大きな特徴を有する。

第1回は従来のヘテロ接合のエネルギーパンド回を示す第2回~第4回は本発明の実施例を示す。

とのため異なる Bg を有する半導体が講要しても その界面には格子不整等による No の発生を抑止 できた。さらにP 短、N 型、「逆の滞電度かよ びその伝導度を不純物の意類 かよびその量を調 をして添加することにより成故したこと、加え でとれら半減体模量を多量生産可能であり、か つ速硬生産の可能なグラー放電さたは減圧化学 高着(CVD)を用いて作製したことにある。そ の競果 1 つの半導体の厚さを Q 0 1 m~1 0 m の範 団で自由に制御可能であり、P またはN 型の不 対策も 1014~1022 cx の最度の範囲で制御可能で あり、PN接合、P 1 接合、N 1 接合またはPNP.PIN

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